



JOHN P. HEDGES is an Independent Candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. P.  
We are authorized to announce JAMES S. HAMILTON, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the next August election. P.

**Allen County Democratic Ticket.**

For Representatives,  
NELSON MC LAINE.

Sheriff,  
SAMUEL S. MORSS.

County Commissioners,  
1st District—RUFUS McDONALD.  
3d District—THOMAS VAN ANDA.

School Commissioner,  
THOMAS T. DEKAY.

Assessor,  
ALLEN PRATT.

Coroner,  
PETER TIMMONS.

**FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

**JAMES WHITCOMB.**

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

**PATRICK C. DUNNING.**

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846

## Public Speaking.

JAMES WHITCOMB,

A candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens of all parties who may favor him with their attendance at Fort Wayne, on Monday the 2d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on leading questions of public policy that concern every freeman of Indiana. All without distinction of party, (and especially every working man) are invited to attend.

**Electoral Returns.**—We would feel obliged if some friend in each of the neighboring counties would send us the earliest correct returns of the election.

**Congress.**—The tariff bill is still before the Senate, but the debate is drawing to a close. Every effort is making by the whigs to create a panic and defeat the bill; but we trust they will not succeed. The vote will be very close—some think a tie. The Vice President will then, if he is as good a democrat as we take him to be, have the high honor of deciding by his casting vote that the present extortions system of protection shall cease, and a rational and fair mode of taxation be adopted.

**The bill for reducing and graduating the price of public lands has passed the House by a majority of two votes. It was returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments, and was then referred to the Committee on Public Lands.**

The President has signed the bill retroceding the city and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. The people interested have yet to give their consent to the act.

**Appointment of Surgeons to the Army.**—The Union contains a list of the appointments for Surgeons and Assistants under the act of Congress approved on the 18th June last. The following have been appointed from Indiana: Caleb V. Jones, Daniel S. Lane, and James S. Athore, to Surgeons. Wm. Fidick, John F. Walker, and John G. Dunn, to be Assistant Surgeons.

**Fort Wayne Female Collegiate Institute.**—A meeting was held in the Methodist Church at this place on Tuesday evening last, of the friends of the Female Seminary proposed to be established here under the auspices of the Northern Indiana Conference. Various committees were appointed, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, August 4th. The proceedings were ended in so late an hour that we are obliged to postpone their publication till our next.

**The Crops.**—The wheat crop in the vicinity will probably be rather below an average. There has been a large quantity raised, and a part is of good quality; but much of it has been struck with the rust and is considerably shrunk. The average of the whole crop will therefore be rather light.

Oats suffered a little by the excessive drought, but on the whole the crop will not prove much deficient.

The rains during the past week have greatly benefited the corn, which had begun to suffer by the drought, and the prospect is, that with favorable weather for the remainder of the season, the crop may be tolerably fair. The same may be said of the potato crop.

**The Elections.**—We are now within a few days of an election, but there is not the least excitement manifested, or apparently the least interest felt in the result. We scarcely know what to attribute this apathy; but we hope it will not be allowed to keep our friends from the polls. Whenever the vote is light the democrats are the losers. The township committees must be vigilant and see that every democrat at the polls; and every one must bear in mind that voters now can only vote in their own township. It was ascertained by an actual count at the camp in New Albany that 1200 more democrats than whigs have left the State in the volunteer companies. This is equal to half our majority in the state; it therefore becomes the duty of every democrat to attend the polls and also to see that his neighbors do the same. A very few staying at home in each township, would be sufficient to leave Whitcomb in the minority, and again throw the state into the hands of the whigs. Let every democrat be up and doing. No one who has the prosperity and credit of the state at heart can stay from the polls on the day of the election.

**Gov. Whitcomb and the Volunteers.**—On the first page of this day's paper will be found some articles from the New Albany Democrat and the Indianapolis Democrat in relation to the conduct of Gov. Whitcomb in organizing the volunteer forces from this state. We hope all our readers will peruse the articles; they are a complete and satisfactory refutation of all the charges made by the whigs against Gov. Whitcomb, and will serve to show what straits that party is driven to find any thing against the official conduct of the men they so much dread. That there was a great deal of disgraceful intriguing among the hordes of office seekers who infest our state, for the offices in the volunteer regiments, there can be no doubt; but that Governor Whitcomb kept aloof from these intrigues, and acted throughout with an eye to the public good is abundantly manifested. The circular approving his course, signed by a large number of whig officers, including those from this part of the state, who had the most reason to complain of the intrigues, is sufficient testimony to this fact.

The fact appears to be, that the whigs, foreseeing the squabbles likely to arise out of the election of officers, had their plans all arranged

before hand, and artfully fomenting the difficulties, endeavored to impeach Gov. Whitcomb in them. In this they have signally failed. Gov. Whitcomb has been indefatigable in his efforts to meet the requisition made on this state for troops; every convenience, accommodation, and assistance has been rendered them, and at the same time a strict and rigid system of economy observed, so that he has been enabled to have the volunteers raised, organized, and mustered into service with less inconvenience to themselves, and less expense to the state than has occurred in any other state called on for volunteers. So far from being censurable in the slightest degree, the course of Gov. Whitcomb on this occasion alone has been sufficient to entitle him to a re-election, and to secure for him the votes of all good citizens. Indiana, in justice to herself, ought to give him at least 5000 majority on the first Monday of August next.

## REMOVAL OF THE MIAMIES.

The period has now nearly arrived when the Miami Indians will be removed west of the Mississippi. The tribe will assemble at the Forks of the Wabash on the 6th August, and we presume the emigration will commence as soon after that time as the arrangements can be completed.

**A deputation consisting of Chief Lafontaine and four others has been to Washington City for the purpose of endeavoring to prevail with the department again to postpone the time of the removal; to have another payment of annuities made; to obtain an exchange of country west of the Mississippi; to increase the number of those Indians who are to be allowed to remain, and to obtain the sanction of the department to the award made by the commissioners appointed by the Miami and traders.**

**In April last, to investigate the claims against individuals of the tribe, occurring since the ratification of the treaty of 1810, with a view to their payment out of the general fund of the nation. The deputation has returned, and we understand not succeed in their application. Every**

**proposition was met with a decided negative, and the Indians given to understand that no further delay can be allowed. The department expresses the hope that the Indians will at once prepare for an immediate and peaceful removal, and not compel the government to resort to measures of coercion. No further payments can be made here, even to those allowed to remain, until after the emigration has been effected; nor will the government recognize the report made by the commissioners on the recent indebtedness of the Indians. The department has refused to increase the number of those allowed to remain here, but at the same time will afford every facility to enable all who possess property to dispose of it without sacrifice, provided they peacefully remove, and decides that the number of those allowed to remain is to be limited to those who were actually members of the respective families at the time of the signing of the treaty, thus cutting off all who have been adopted into the families since that time.**

**As far as we can understand the matter, the department has acted with great judgment in this matter, and their course cannot fail to meet the approbation of all our citizens, not directly interested in keeping the Indians here. Col. Medill, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has shown a judgment and character of himself which admirably fit him for the high and difficult post he occupies; and it appears to be his intention and that of the Secretary of War to adopt and pursue such a course of policy towards the Indians as cannot fail to be advantageous to them, and at the same time by giving them to understand that all measures resolved on by the government must be strictly and rigidly carried out, will avoid the trouble and inconveniences which would necessarily arise if they could be prevailed upon to change their plans whenever it might suit the convenience of those whose interest conflicts with such a policy.**

**Some doubts have been expressed whether the Indians would be got off without the use of force, but from all we can learn, we are of the opinion that the removal will be accomplished without any difficulty.**

**Confidential.**—A wholesale Confectionery manufacturer has been commenced here by Messrs. Kaufman & Co., which we hope may meet such encouragement as deserves it.

**The London Times regards the new Ministry favorably. Sir Robert Peel's speech is not only without jealousy, but with a friendly eye. The general impression was that the new Premier will easily wind up the business of the session and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.**

**The news of the settlement of the Oregon question had reached England, and produced generally throughout the country.**

**It arrived on the dissolution of the Penitentiary.**

**It is understood in England that the navigation of the Columbia river is secured by its perpetuity, and the remainder of the Hudson Bay Company's charter, Peel understands it.**

**The London Times and the Chronicle thinks favorably of the Oregon settlement.**

**William & Smith's Times contains two**

**and a half columns of Peel's speech on the**

**settlement of the Oregon question, Mexican**

**relations and his resignation. He said, 'I**

**do not believe in suspending power to the**

**foot of the mountain of the ministry, of giving**

**it to the official assurance, that every**

**cause of quarrel with that great country**

**on the other side of the Atlantic, is terminated**

**before it comes from office.' (Loud cheers)**

**Cardinal F. P. has been elected Pope**

**under the name of Pius IX.**

**It is a great pity these unfortunate people had**

**not been sent to Liberia, where they would have**

**received a hearty welcome, and have become**

**more prosperous, happy, and contented than**

**they ever will be among white people. A large**

**body of colored persons can never remain long**

**in concord with their white neighbors. Jealousies and ill feelings will break out among them,**

**and we should not be surprised if they would be**

**eventually driven from their homes and scatter**

**over the country to find new places of refuge.**

**Next to Liberia, the most suitable place for them to have located themselves in, would be in some**

**strong abolition county, where they might per**

**haps have been received with open arms by those**

**who always express so much sympathy for**

**them.**

**At our Old Tricks**—The whig papers have al

**ready commenced their old game of panic-mak**

**ing. The New York Cons. Advertiser states**

**that twenty orders for machinery have been**

**countermanded at the Maccawaw Mills, since**

**the Tariff bill passed the House!!! It is rather**

**late in the day to effect any thing by such ridicu**

**lous stories, and the papers that try the experi**

**ment certainly have a "generous confidence" in**

**the gullibility of "the dear people."**

**The QUESTION.**—Who will the people

**elect? Marshall, who assisted to plunge**

**our State in debt—who invariably voted a**

**GAIN—reducing the expenses of the State—**

**and who now lives in a magnificent palace**

**built by the money of the people of Indiana,**

**had the most reason to complain of the intrigues,**

**which was a sufficient testimony to this fact.**

**The fact appears to be, that the whigs, fore**

**seeing the squabbles likely to arise out of the**

**election of officers, had their plans all arranged**

**and who has done as much to win the State as any man in it—or shall it be James Whitcomb—the man who redeemed the State—introduced retrenchment and reform in every department of its government, and placed Indiana side by side with her sister States—saves millions of dollars for the people, and by his acts has proved himself to be the next GOVERNOR. INDIANA EVER HAD!**

**This question the people will decide on the first Monday in August next.—New Albany**

**Demol.**

**LATE FROM THE PRAIRIES.**—The Sioux

**are greatly dissatisfied at the passing of the**

**California emigration through their country;**

**complain that they kill all their game, and de**

**clare that no more shall be permitted to in**

**trude, unless they pay them for the privilege.**

**They have made the same complaint to the**

**chiefs, and strongly urge their**

**payment, and desired to hold a council with Col. KEARNEY on the subject.**

**The Sioux were practicing their**

**proprieties on the emigrants, following**

**them in small parties, and stealing their**

**horses, cattle, &c. when left unguarded. One**

**man, who had strayed from the camp, was**

**found by a body of twenty or thirty, and com**

**pletely stripped of all that he had, was then**

**badly flogged, and afterwards allowed to re**

**turn to the camp. Game is said to be very**

**scarce, and many of the Sioux and other**

**tribes are in a starving condition.**

**The emigrants are to be progressing slowly,**

**divided into parties of thirty or forty**

**wagons, for the purpose of better pro**

**tection and game and water. The leaders of**

**the Miamies were at Council Bluffs. About**

**one thousand wagons, belonging to Great**

**Pawnee, Sioux, Garter, half Garter, Kit Suits,**

**Bucks, Sticks, Garter, half Garter, Kit Suits,**

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The deputation returned, and had the audience of the assembly. Lafontaine, laden with government supplies, was lost in the mouth of the Rio Grande, together with nearly all his baggage. The deputation of the Rio Grande of the 30th, states, he, Capapal, the chief commanding, had been collecting horses, 600 yards of Matamoros, and had then proceeded on his way to Campeche. He had been at San Fernando, whence all the public property had been removed. General Garza is said to be located between Coahuila and Monterrey. It is understood that he has an interview with the Indians in the vicinity of Teguayon, and Campeche, and that they have agreed upon a delegation of independent Gov. Aguston was in San Luis de Potosi. General M. J. with the command of the army of Coahuila remained at his quarters, by the Hacienda and doctors going to Mexico. Gen. Taylor appears to be most easily watching for the arrival of the army, and hearing that Gen. Scott would not supersede him, and Readily and Readily.

The amount of Matamoros has been encamped about forty miles up the head waters of Grand river, where they will remain the season. They have planted about 700 acres of land. The Indians are with them, resting in luxury, whilst their followers are suffering from hunger.

**THE WAR WITH MEXICO.**—A Washington writer says:—"The recent orders from the War Department, contemplate the movement of three divisions of the army of invasion into the interior, on about the 1st of August, one via Monterrey, under Gen. Taylor in person, another under Gen. Wm. Bent, via the Pecos, and a third under Gen. M. J. with the command of the army of Coahuila. A deputation of the army of Coahuila remained at his quarters, by the Hacienda and doctors going to Mexico. Gen. Taylor appears to be most easily watching for the arrival of the army, and hearing that Gen. Scott would not supersede him, and Readily and Readily.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.**—*Parade of the Cambria Bill—Fallout of the Irish Corcoran Bill—Resignation of the Pres. Ministry.*

The Steamship Cambria left Liverpool on the 17th.

In the House of Lords of Parliament, on the evening of the 25th ult., the new Cambria bill brought forward by Sir Robert Peel, and here first passed by the Lower House, was passed its third reading without a division.

On the same night the above passed, the House of Commons voted to pass the Irish Corporation Bill and left Sir Robert Peel's ministry in a majority of 53 in their vote to reject. On Saturday the 27th, Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his resignation as a member. This vote of confidence in the Queen, who was in that place, it was expected most generally, probably.

On Monday night Peel made a lengthy exposition of his motives for resigning.

In the House of Commons the new Cambria is not yet sufficiently formed, but the Whigs are again to hold the seat of office.

Lord John Russell is to be at the head of the new Ministry. Major-General Bentinck, now the Home Department, Sir George Grey, Foreign Department, Viscount Palmerston over the Colonial, Ed. I. Grey over the Treasury, and Lord John Russell over the Exchequer.

**Confederacy.**—A wholesale Confectionary manufacturer has been commenced here by Messrs. Kaufman & Co., which we hope may meet such encouragement as it deserves. We dropped in the other day to make a few of the sweet things, and make a general examination of the establishment. The candies made by Mr. Kaufman are beautifully transparent, much superior to those usually bought by our dealers in distant cities; and another great recommendation is, the neatness and cleanliness observed in every branch of the manufacture. Mr. Kaufman has reached England, and produced general joy throughout the country. It arrived on the dissolution of the Peel ministry.

The news of the withdrawal of the Oregon bill has reached England, and produced general joy throughout the country. It arrived on the dissolution of the Peel ministry.

It is used to eat in England that the navigation of the Columbia river is secured by treaty, and every one must bear in mind that voters now can only vote in their own township. It was ascertained by an actual count at the camp at New Albany that 1200 more democrats than whigs have left the State in the voluntary companies. This is equal to half our majority in the state; it therefore becomes the duty of every democrat to attend the polls and also to see that his neighbors do the same. A very few staying at home in each county, would be sufficient to leave Whitcomb in the minority, and again throw the state into the hands of the whigs. Let every democrat be up and doing. No one who has the prosperity and credit of the state at heart can stay from the polls on the day of the election.

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**Old Tricks.**—The whig papers have already commented their old game of panic-making. The New York Com. Advertiser states that twenty orders for machinery have been countermanded at the Mattoon Mills, since the "Pariball" passed the House!! It is rather late in the day to effect any thing by such ridiculous stories, and the papers that try the experiment certainly have "a generous confidence" in the gullibility of "the dear people."

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and who has done as much to ruin the State as any man in it—or shall it be James Whitcomb—the man who redeemed the State—introduced a movement and a form in every department of its government, and placed every convenience, accommodation and assistance has been rendered them, and at the same time a strict and rigid system of economy observed, so that he has been enabled to have the volunteers raised, organized, and mustered into service with less inconvenience to themselves, and less expense to the state than has occurred in any other state called on for volunteers.

**TRENT WITH THE POTTAWATAMIES.**—A treaty has been concluded between the U. S. and the Pottawatamies Indians, by which the latter cede to the United States, five millions of acres of land, lying between the Mississippi and the Michigan river, in the territory of Iowa and the disputed tract; and about one million of acres lying to the west of the Opeongo, south and west of the state of Missouri.

The Pottawatamies are in this treaty to be united in one body, and located on the east end of the lands purchased from the Kickapoo last winter.

### LATE FROM THE PRAIRIES.

—The Sioux are greatly dissatisfied at the passing of the bill upon luxuries and light articles as are of common consumption amongst Indians through their country; and do complain that they kill all their game, and do not have the laboring classes of community. I am in favor of the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands and the extension of the right of pre-emption laws to actual settlers.

I advocate those measures from the consideration of expediency and economy. The Sioux, however, are in a starving condition.

The Pawnees were practicing their Indian prophecies on the emigrants, following them in small parties, and stealing their horses, cattle, &c. when left unguarded. One man, who had strayed from the camp, was found by a body of twenty or thirty, and completely stripped of all that he had, was then tied up, and afterwards allowed to remain in the camp. Game is said to be very scarce, and many of the Sioux and others are in a starving condition.

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